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Hope College

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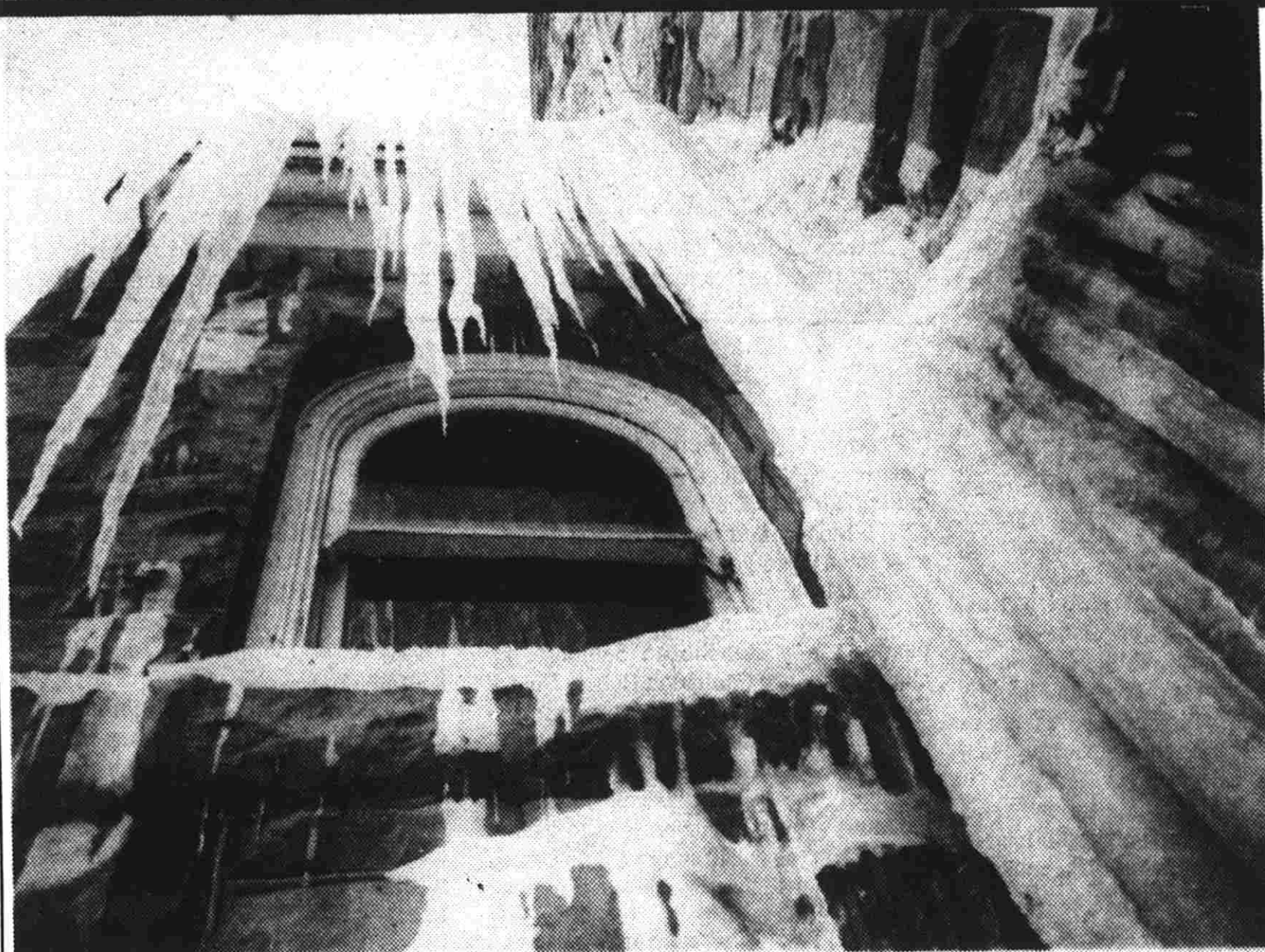
# Hope college anchor



Holland, michigan

VOLUME 94 — ISSUE 16

FEBRUARY 11, 1982



Midwinter icicles adorn Graves Hall. (photo by John DeNeef.)

## Plans Change for Carnegie Hall

by Paul Hemeren

The Carnegie Gymnasium, which is soon to be the temporary student center, faces a 50-50 chance of being torn down before the fall of next year. This is the result of a change in plans concerning the remaining construction on the DeWitt Student and Cultural Center.

According to William Anderson, Vice-President in charge of Finance, the administration retains a policy of funding any construction and-or renovations through contributions. He also stated that as soon as the 2.5 million dollars is raised for the proposed construction for DeWitt, Carnegie will be torn down. This could happen as soon as next fall.

Originally, the understanding between the administration and the Social Activities Committee (SAC) was that construction was not going to begin for about two years and that SAC could use the gym for a temporary student center. When this information was presented to the Student Congress in the form of a proposal for \$6,350 to go towards the center, the money was granted to SAC with which to make the necessary repairs and changes in the gym.

The administration has since recognized a greater need to begin construction on DeWitt earlier than had originally been planned, and preparations leading to the eventual construction are now in full swing.

Thus far, over \$2000 of the \$6350 granted to SAC has been spent, including costs which the administration has incurred from their role in the renovation.

SAC has decided to go ahead with the changes needed to complete the Carnegie project. They have, however, reduced expenditures from when originally proposed. The estimated cost of completion is

now \$1000 less than what had been previously budgeted. This reduction in costs stems from a decision to lessen the amount of carpeting to go in the gym.

Upon asking Chris Peterson, SAC liaison to the administration concerning the Carnegie deal, why SAC decided to go ahead with the project, she stated that the administration was in favor of the project

both conceptually and financially. Along with providing fans for the ceiling, building the stage and providing labor for much of the work, the administration has also agreed to re-emburse the activity fee fund for the full amount spent on the gym if it is to be torn down by the end of next year.

by Carl Young

Many of us in the college community can recount some interesting experiences from Christmas break. Dr. Kodjopah Attoh, Hope's newest geology professor, provides a tale more interesting: that of experiencing a military coup. Dr. Attoh, who was born and raised in Ghana, returned with his wife to his homeland in time to witness that country's newest coup.

The December 31 takeover was Ghana's fifth coup since 1957, then the first European colony to gain independence. It has often been claimed that European domination brought stability to much of Africa, but such is not the case for Ghana. The country's financial condition has become increasingly difficult. The foreign debt is 1.6 billion dollars, twice as much as the yearly income from cocoa and coffee exports. The black market thrives and corruption is said to be commonplace. When he traveled to Ghana shortly after Christmas, Dr. Attoh expected to see streets full of starving people. It was the existence of these conditions which were cited as the cause of the December 31 coup.

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the man presently in charge of Ghana's

destiny, is not new to political violence. Rawlings also led Ghana's 1980 coup. Following the 1980 coup, Rawlings is said to have caused far-ranging reforms; however, following this most recent coup, the populace is uneasy. Perhaps Dr. Attoh reflects the opinion of the populace in his condemnation of Rawlings for overthrowing a freely-elected government.

The people of Ghana have good reason to worry over Rawlings' intentions. Rawlings' political philosophy is said to be a mixture of Third World nationalism, Christian morality, and Marxism. He has visited Libya at least twice and describes it as a "revolutionary dream." Libya recognized the new regime shortly after the takeover was announced and reopened its embassy in Accra, Ghana's capital city, only a week later. Ghana's previous civilian administration had expelled the Libyan diplomats only months earlier, charging that Libya was seeking to overthrow the Ghanaian government.

Dr. Attoh's apprehensions had a far more tangible source than some feared Libyan connection. At the beginning of Rawlings' coup, he was staying at Ghana's main army base in Accra as the guest of his brother, a colonel. Dr. Attoh heard shots the evening of the 31st. The

## Money Masters Move

by Peter Flinker

Hope's Department of Economics and Business Administration settled gratefully into its new quarters in the Sligh office building Monday, to rave reviews by newly-resident faculty.

"It's a much more upbeat atmosphere," said economist Jim Heisler. "We love it here," said Cheryl Hill, instructor in economics and business administration.

The new facility includes office space for each faculty member, a seminar room, areas for students to study, a computer room, and even a kitchenette. One office waits vacant for a soon-to-be-hired economist.

Evident beneath the moving-day confusion was a swath of green wall-to-wall carpeting, freshly painted walls and trim, and elegantly conservative wallpaper. The familiar Herman Miller furniture is found throughout the new business center.

Barrie Richardson, department chairperson, credited the architects for a pleasing design ("all the offices are different"), and the contractor for "very good workmanship."

"I can't say anything bad about it," Richardson said. "When you change the environment, you change behavior. Since we have a quality environment we can keep things neater." An important aspect of the move is that it brings the entire department under one roof, creating a sense of community, he said.

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## Hope Professor Stranded by Coup

Following day, gunfire grew closer to the compound in which he was staying and he was forced to flee. Dr. Attoh spent the next couple of days moving from one part of Accra to another, attempting to out-distance the battle. Ghana's borders and airport were closed and the telephone and telex communications were interrupted. Dr. Attoh found himself trapped.

To his surprise, Dr. Attoh found that living conditions in Ghana are not as bad as would be expected. True, food prices are soaring. Cooking oil, for example, sells for 30 dollars a bottle on the black market. Shopping is done with armloads of Ghanaian currency. But one does not see gaunt faces or protruding rib cages yet in Ghana. Dr. Attoh states that in order to survive, the average Ghanaian must hold two or more jobs. University professors, for example, double as taxi drivers in order to support themselves and their families.

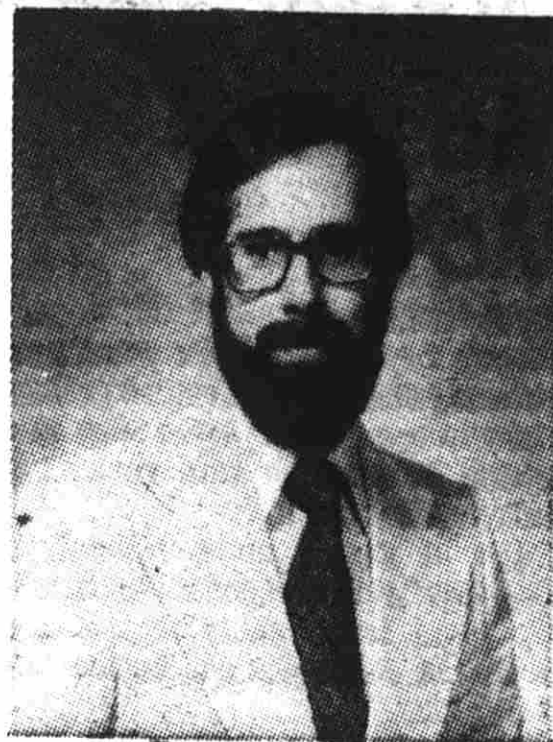
Ghana's coup gave Dr. Attoh's students an unwelcome two-week vacation from classes. He was able to return to the United States on the 24th of last month. Though he himself is out of danger, Dr. Attoh's apprehensions remain concerning the fate of his brother and remaining family members still in Ghana.



# Cline Speaks on Michigan Economy

by Ted Bolema

As part of Winter Homecoming, Dr. Robert Cline, Associate Professor of Economics, gave a public lecture on the state of the Michigan economy. While national unemployment is at 8.5 percent, the state unemployment rate is 16 percent, and Cline believes the problem is primarily the fault of the private sector rather than the fault of state or local governments.



Dr. Robert Cline

About a third of the Michigan economy is related to the auto industry, and the auto industry and production of other durable goods are sensitive to changes in the economy. For this reason, Michigan has suffered more than the rest of the country. Cline supports this conclusion by showing that while disposable real income, (after-tax income adjusted for inflation) is up 25 percent for the country as a whole since 1973, it is down 3 percent in Michigan and has fallen each of the last four years.

The auto industry has also been hit hard by high interest rates, because higher

financing charges raise the cost of buying new cars and the rising sales of foreign cars. But the percentage of domestic auto production in Michigan has also fallen from 34.2 to 26.2 percent, and Cline believes that this is because of problems within the private sector.

Michigan's manufacturing wages are 30 percent higher than the U.S. manufacturing industry's wages. Cline believes that this is due to strong unionization and prior monopolistic strength in the auto industry, which have been slow to adjust to the rising sales of foreign cars. Wages have risen while real disposable income has fallen because inflationary expectation has been worked into labor contracts. Cost of living adjustments have pushed wages higher and higher, and in 1980 these cost of living adjustments came to \$1,780 per worker in the auto industry.

Although Michigan is now considered one of the worst states for businesses to locate, Cline says that this is primarily due to high wages rather than high taxes. A study by a national accounting firm showed that out of 21 industrial states, Michigan has the lowest tax rate for new businesses, and in real dollar terms, Michigan is doing a better job of keeping down public expenditures than the nation as a whole. But this is more than offset by high wage rates, which is why businesses are choosing to relocate elsewhere and little industry is attracted to Michigan.

But Cline believes that the future is hopeful. Michigan has a competitive advantage in the auto industry because of raw materials, and the wage structure is starting to adjust. But he believes that Michigan should also diversify away from the manufacturing of durable goods, which are sensitive to changes in the economy, and should keep the tax structure as it is in order to bring Michigan out of its economic problems.



Intercontinental Ballistic Snow Missile constructed in the pine grove by members of the Hope for Peace movement. The sculpture bore the message: "arms are for embracing." (photo by Tom Wagner.)

## Review of the News

**President Reagan** this week sent to Congress his budget proposal for 1983, calling for a \$757.6 billion budget. The \$273 billion deficit would be the largest ever for a three-year period. This drastic reversal from campaign pledges will face fierce opposition in Congress, from both parties. Key Republican Senators, including Finance Chairman Robert Dole of Kansas, have expressed their reservations about such huge deficits.

**Arab nations** pushed a resolution through the UN General Assembly pleading with member nations to isolate Israel from the world community. United States UN delegate Jeanne Kirkpatrick criticized the resolution, which came as retaliation for the Israeli takeover of the Golan Heights. Meanwhile, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarek maintained that Egyptian-Israeli relations shall remain positive, even after the scheduled April 25 withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai peninsula.

**Secretary of State Alexander Haig** criticized the Soviet Union for supporting

wars with their arms sales policies. Haig pointed at the Iran-Iraqi war, in which the Soviets sell arms to both sides, and at Soviet support to Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

**The White House** sent a draft treaty to the Kremlin that would eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

**Pilots for the Air Florida jet-liner** that crashed in Washington, D.C. on January 13 joked about ice on the wings before take-off, as the retrieved black taping box recorded. Then, seconds before the plane hit the 14th Street Bridge, co-pilot Pettit moaned, "Larry, we're going down, Larry." Pilot Wheaton replied, "I know it."

**Ronald Reagan** turned 71 years of age last week, making him the oldest man ever to serve as President. Dwight Eisenhower, who left office at the age of 70, lost the distinction. Reagan said that age didn't bother him, "because I recall that Moses was 80 when God commissioned him for public service."

## Food for Thought

by Rowland D. Van Es, Jr.

I am one of those strange people that actually enjoys going to the library during my free time. I realize I am not alone in this respect, but I was disturbed to read that according to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the current best-seller in campus bookstores is "Garfield Bigger Than Life." Don't get me wrong, I think Garfield's OK and there are certainly worse books to read (like *The Official I Hate Cats Book*), but number 1?

I feel that even students (especially students?) have a responsibility to keep informed about current events. A good way to stay informed is to read. Try to at least glance at the newspaper headlines and perhaps read an article or two. Take time to browse in the periodical section. You never know what you'll find up there. For the adventurous, try the reference stacks. The amount of information that is at your fingertips is incredible!

One of the interesting books I ran across there was the *Book of World Rankings*. Did you know that there are 8 countries in Africa in which 75 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty? Or that according to the Physical Quality

of Life Index, 9 of the 10 lowest ranking countries are in Africa? In terms of GNP per capita, 13 of the bottom 20 nations are from Africa. According to *Social Indicators*, over 10 percent of our population lives below the poverty line of the government. We're talking about 25 million people.

It is because of facts like these and due to people concerned about them that the Hope College World Hunger Committee was formed. We are a group of students dedicated to study and action in the areas of hunger and poverty. Our focus this semester will be the condition of Sub-Saharan Africa (which has the highest death rate of any region in the world), and also the condition of Holland (the truth may surprise you).

The reasons for human suffering are numerous and complicated, and there have been many proposals put forth to alleviate the situation. But don't panic. We can make sense of it together. If you would like help in understanding what is going on and how you can become part of the solution, join us. The group meets every Sunday at 6 p.m. in the Haworth Room (in Phelps). See you there!

## From the Anchor Files

**One Year Ago**-A group of students organized a petition drive to prevent the DeWitt Student Center from being taken over permanently by the administration in the wake of the VanRaalte fire. Hope College announced that the Physics-Math building would be renamed in honor of Hope's eighth president Calvin VanderWerf. Assistant Dean of Students Bruce Johnston spoke on the need to revise the pledging policies of fraternities and sororities.

**Five Years Ago**-The Anchor editorialized on the "heartbreak of parietals." A black Hope student wrote in the Anchor that "to be black at Hope is to be tokenized, inferiorized and hypnotized." Another student wrote a letter condemning those who called theatre people "weird."

**Ten Years Ago**-The Holland City Council heard arguments from a Holland businessman who wanted 9th Street rezoned so that he could open a combination tavern-restaurant across from Dykstra Hall. Students from all walks of life flocked to their television sets at 4:30 every day to watch the latest fad, Star Trek.

**Fifteen Years Ago**-Closing hours for women's dorms were extended to 10:30 for freshmen and sophomores and 11:00 for juniors and seniors. The administration announced that it would be using a new IBM computer to help keep track of

compulsory chapel attendance. Off-campus housing requests were denied because of increased openings in the dormitories. Assistant Professor of Music James Tallis wrote a column in the Anchor entitled "The Place of Jazz in the Worship Service."

**Twenty-Five Years Ago**-Discussion sessions and a communion service climaxed Religious Emphasis week on Hope's campus. The Bureau of the Census announced jobs for college graduates that paid up to \$3415 a year. A campus poll showed that most students felt social life was good at Hope, but could be improved by the addition of a few more "foot functions."

**Forty Years Ago**-A quiz on current affairs showed that three out of four freshman at Hope had little to no understanding of current affairs. Student council organized Defense Forums to determine what Hope could do in the way of national defense. Hope students started a drive to net \$20,000 for the War Relief Fund.

**Fifty Years Ago**-The Fraters and Cosmos (then called Cosmopolitans) held parties to commemorate the 200th birthday of George Washington. The Hope College Glee Club announced its annual tour to Wisconsin and Illinois. The Anchor carried advertisements for sweaters in "the new bright colors of Spring, Rose, Lavender, and Egg Shell Blue"--all for \$1.95!



# Carcinogen's in the Environment

by Pete Flinker

We fear carcinogens, substances that cause cancer, almost as much as we fear the disease itself. They seem to be everywhere; in our offices, homes, food, and even our water.

How do we enjoy the fruits of our society without swallowing these bitter seeds of death?

Dr. James Gentile, assistant professor of biology, told a group in Peale Science Center Saturday that while we must protect ourselves from "bad" chemicals, intelligent decisions help to avoid banning those for which the benefits outweigh the risks.

Entitled "Carcinogens in the Environment," the seminar was part of Hope's Winter Homecoming program. Gentile is in the vanguard of researchers developing ways to test new chemicals, and some 5000 already on the market, for their carcinogenic potential.

Gentile is concerned with what happens to the genetic patterns formed by the DNA in our chromosomes when chemicals are introduced. A mutation, or "inherited deviation from the norm," may occur. Such mutations sometimes cause cancer, but can also cause problems like birth defects, he said.

The role of chemicals in mutations has long been known, and the federal government tries to test as many chemicals as possible, traditionally through long-term animal studies. Mice, for instance, are exposed to a suspect substance, and its effects are noted—often after considerable time has elapsed. Because of the "many man-months of effort" involved, said Gentile, it takes from \$20,000-\$30,000 and up to 3 years to test a single chemical.

To side-step this testing bottle-neck, cancer researchers developed short-term tests. "I turned to bacteria, because to study one generation takes 20 minutes," said Gentile. Using bacteria, the effects of a chemical on the reproduction of

billions of individuals can be studied in a few days.

Gentile uses the "Ames Salmonella Microsome Mutagenicity Test." Salmonella bacteria, which cannot survive without a specific amino acid, are placed in a medium in which it is absent. The bacteria will not grow unless mutations occur which change them into new forms that can do without the missing amino acid. Thus, Gentile said, if a chemical is introduced and colonies of bacteria form, indicating growth, the chemical has had a mutagenic effect.

The value of the Ames test is that it has predictive value for the higher forms of life. "In 48 hours we can suggest if a chemical has the possibility of causing cancer in humans," Gentile said.

Short-term tests are valuable predictors of mutagenic potential only when a battery of them is conducted on one chemical. The metabolism of a substance by a living organism must also be considered. Certain chemicals are intrinsically harmless, said Gentile, but in an altered state resulting from metabolism they can cause mutations. These "promutagens" are tested by reacting them with the liver cells of humans or animals. The metabolized chemical is then subjected to tests with bacteria.

Gentile emphasized that there are risks in anything, and that "some personal and some community choices" must be made. Sometimes the benefits outweigh the risks. The use of pesticides, for instance, may kill 5 out of 100,000 people exposed to it. If the pesticide is banned, however, the drop in food production may result in the starvation of 6 people out of 100,000, Gentile said.

There are hard choices to be made concerning the use of many chemicals, but tests such as those Gentile uses will lead to informed decisions, and a more healthful environment for all of us.

## What's To Be Done? Rating Hope



The New York Times was kind enough to send us a copy of their new "Selective Guide to Colleges." Hope is included in the 250 colleges a prospective undergrad is "most likely to consider," and their comments about Hope are most interesting.

They report, for instance, that "most students (at Hope) are strongly committed to living and practicing Christianity, and anyone who feels uncomfortable with this...should probably think carefully before applying here." I wonder if our travelling admission's counselors sound that warning. And I wonder who on God's snowy campus the New York Times people talked to here to formulate such an opinion as that. They certainly didn't talk to the "Quest" respondent and the letter-to-the-editor writer who think that so-

meone who comes home drunk is not adhering to "traditional Christian values." ('Tis ironic that as we debate the question "Is Hope a Christian college?" this guide is telling the outside world that Hope is so Christian you'd better be one or be very flexible if you wish to apply here.)

Regarding social life, the Times reports that we at Hope like good, clean fun. The Pull serves to "unify the campus" and attracts more people than do weekend bashes. A few parties are held off-campus, mostly organized by the Greeks.

Academically, Hope is rated strong in the sciences, especially chemistry (that's what they all say). Excellent programs are offered in English, religion, education, and music (they forgot history). They warn readers to "steer clear of the communications, art, and business

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## New Plays to hold Auditions

An extra-creative semester is underway for the Theatre Department's I.C.E. New Plays organization. "In addition to the Mainstage productions, *Mousetrap* and *Under Milkwood*, I.C.E. will be performing 6 original plays in the Studio Theatre," says Conni Collins, one of the 5 I.C.E. directors, "so there is plenty of opportunity for people to get involved."

Auditions for the plays will be held Thursday and Friday, February 18th and 19th, at 6:30 and 8:00 p.m. in the Studio

Theatre.

The auditions require each performer to recite a monologue or piece of poetry. Says Barb Bowen I.C.E. director, "the piece need not be memorized and previous acting experience is not necessary...We will be looking for people with lots of energy."

People with questions should contact the Theatre Department or any of the I.C.E. directors.



## Peace of Mind

by Dan Rutt

With the recent wave of five nuclear reactor accidents reported on the news in the last week, including the South Haven Palsades reactor which had a steam generator explode, I think it would be a good time to challenge the wisdom of the Reagan administration's nuclear power program. First of all, linking military and civilian nuclear programs has not only increased the chances of more nuclear proliferation, but it is a clear signal that nuclear power is nothing but a subsidized government which exists because of its relation to the military. Reagan's plan to completely wipe out solar energy and conservation programs illustrates unparalleled confidence in the nuclear "alternative." I think that the military significance in this merger will be obvious when we understand that the energy part of the nuclear program is surely not its primary reason for existence.

Ever since the "Atoms for Peace" program was started, the nuclear power industry has been plagued with insurmountable deficiencies. Simply put, nuclear power is not profitable. With incredible cost overruns and technological difficulties, a nuclear power plant costs about \$2-4 billion to build. The President's Council on Environmental Quality set the "net energy" return on nuclear power at an optimistic level of 12 percent, while an

independent energy consultant, E.J. Hoffman, set the level at 3 percent. "Net energy" means the amount of energy produced minus the amount of energy consumed in such things as mining, processing, and transportation. In comparison, oil gives a "net energy" return of 600 percent. This does not mean that nuclear power is worthless, but it does put its efficiency in perspective.

However, numbers translated into reality often fall short of their expectations, and, as a matter of fact, some nuclear power plants show a "net energy" LOSS! Most of us will at least agree that we cannot afford to build multi-billion dollar power plants if we get more energy by not using them. The average nuclear power plant operates at only 1/2 capacity due to various reasons, mainly mechanical and structural failures, but other limiting factors are involved. Perhaps the most overlooked and variable cost in both energy and money is uranium itself. Uranium is a nonrenewable resource just like coal and oil, and its cost has outpaced these by leaps and bounds. Our richest deposits yield about one pound of uranium for every 500 pounds of ore—which is largely (60 percent) stripmined—but these sources will be depleted in five to ten years and eventually we will be forced to use deposits which only yield 3 percent as

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Professors became actors in "A Rendezvous With History," held in the DeWitt Main Theatre last Saturday. The unrehearsed, hour and a half long Winter Homecoming event brought together figures from the pages of history to discuss the proper role of government. John Tammi, top right, portrayed Vladimir Lenin. Donald Cronkite, left, played Herbert Spencer. Below are Robin Kendrick-Klay as Harriet Taylor, Robert Elder as John Stuart Mill, Cronkite, moderator Michael Petrovich, and Earl Curry as Franklin Roosevelt. (photos by Ken Whitcomb.)



## Financial Aid Cuts

"The security of the nation," wrote Congress in 1958, "requires the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women. . . This requires that no student of ability be denied an opportunity for higher education because of financial need."

These words, written down in the National Education Act, initiated a long history of federal support of higher education. Throughout the administrations of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson (himself a former school teacher), Nixon, Ford, and Carter, the federal government continued on a path that would ensure qualified students the right to a college education. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program provided funds for millions of students who otherwise would most likely have been relegated to life in the unskilled labor force. As educational costs skyrocketed, the Middle Income Assistance Act subsidized students from families able to supply some but not all of the financial support for a college education, prompting President Jimmy Carter to say in 1980 that "The idea that lack of money should be no barrier to a college education is no longer a dream, it's a reality."

Now, for the first time in almost a quarter of a century, the Federal government's commitment to higher education is being seriously challenged—from within the administration itself. Take, for instance, the words of David Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget. "I do not accept the notion," said Stockman to the House Budget Committee, "that the federal government has an obligation to fund generous grants to anybody who wants to go to college. It seems to me that if people want to go to college bad enough, then there is opportunity and responsibility on their part to finance their way through the best they can."

Stockman's statement raises some interesting questions in light of the recently proposed cuts to financial aid made by the Reagan administration. The Reagan administration has submitted proposals that would eliminate three programs altogether: the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, the State Student Incentive Grants, and the National Direct Student Loan Program. In addition, Reagan's proposals would totally eliminate graduate and professional students from Guaranteed Student Loan eligibility, replacing that program (for graduate and professional students) with another called Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students. The catch to the ALAS program, however, is that at present, it only operates in 14 states and to date only 5 percent of its loans have been made to students. In addition, it carries a 14 percent interest rate, as opposed to the 9 percent GSL rate, and it has no in-school interest deferral.

It seems then that the first question to be put to Mr. Stockman is where—where are students supposed to find this "opportunity" to finance their way? For the poor student there are only three ways: employment, loans, or scholarships. Scholarship funding is so minimal that it may be dismissed as a viable alternative for more than a handful of students. Unemployment is currently at its highest rate since World War II. Certainly the probabilities of students finding jobs sufficiently high-paying to finance a college education are next to nil. The high paying jobs in the unskilled market (which is about the only place an uneducated person could find employment) are already flooded with applicants. The high paying jobs in management and other upper level positions require training that an individual still waiting to go to college hardly possesses. And now, the other opportunity afforded to students in the past, the option to take out a loan to be paid back when the student has graduated and become a productive member of society, has been squashed as well. So, if scholarships are minimal, jobs are nonexistent and loans are cut off, where is the "opportunity" Stockman speaks of (perhaps you have a "Trojan Horse" hiding somewhere).

What of Stockman's other assertion, that "government does not have an obligation to fund anyone that wants to go to college?" We certainly don't ask that government fund "anybody," for there are many who are not qualified or who abuse the system by using it as a temporary means of subsistence. What we ask is that *no qualified person* be denied *any type* of an education because of an inability to pay. Inability to pay is neither the individual's fault or necessarily the fault of his or her parents, but rather the fault of a

society that puts more emphasis on the almighty dollar than on the enrichment of its people. This movement away from support of education must be stopped. We not only have a responsibility to educate our people, we have a need. Former President Lyndon Johnson summed it up best in 1965 when he said: "Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take. We want this not only for his sake, but for the nation's sake. Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness—for armed might is worthless if we lack the brainpower to build a world of peace; not our productive economy—for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government—for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant."

## Questions, Questions, Questions

With new information that Carnegie may be torn down this summer, several questions come to mind as to how the renovation proposal was handled. First and foremost, are we losing sight of the fact that DeWitt is the student center, not Carnegie? Of course, it is not by choice that the administration moved in, but since they have, why should the students of Hope College have to pay for another student center out of their activity fee? Shouldn't this be the responsibility of the administration?

However, it is hard to be critical of the administration, since the proposal which called for major funding out of the activity fee was approved by both SAC and Student Congress. Besides, the administration has already paid a portion of the renovation costs and has agreed to reimburse SAC (i.e. the activity fee) if Carnegie is torn down in the near future. In the end, responsibility lies with Student Congress for agreeing to fund over \$6000.00 in renovation costs for the "other student center."

Why did Student Congress, notorious of late for slow action and indecisiveness, act so quickly on this matter? The proposal was made and approved in twenty minutes, relying only on the information provided by SAC. It seems that at least a minimal amount of research should have been done by Student Congress. This is not to say that SAC is an unreliable source, but rather that some follow up is called for by Student Congress. At the same meeting, an indecisive action was taken on a proposal which has been around for four months, and yet the Carnegie renovation was deemed insignificant enough not to warrant a closer look. And why didn't Student Congress check into further financing by the college, rather than just passing the bill on to us?

With \$64,000.00 to distribute in the next few weeks, we hope that Student Congress will begin to take their task of distributing our activity fee more seriously. We are willing to make some allowances for inexperience, since it is mostly a new group, but in the end, it is the students of Hope College who pay for this inexperience.

## Pointing the Finger

Dear Editor:

It has been a nearly impossible task to open up the latest edition of the anchor without finding somebody's commentary on whether or not Hope is the Christian college that it is supposed to be. Even more recently, there have been an increasing number of students trying to answer this question by offering us their definition of what a true Christian really is, and how many of these elite souls they believe are present on campus. I have my own comment to make.

I have read a large number of letters and articles in the Anchor during this year in which students have defined a Christian as being someone who does not drink (especially to excess), seldom swears, does not go to parties, and attends church every Sunday. These people complain that one must look hard to find a Christian at Hope. Well, maybe they should take a look at themselves for a change, because if that is what a Christian really is—if that is the major concern and depth of a relationship with God—then Christians are certainly very shallow people.

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## All Honorable Men

by John L. Hess

It's a comfort to know that all the Pentagon officials who took that lie-detector test passed.

The test was given to find out which of them had spilled a secret that only they knew. Not one jiggled the polygraph when the key question was put.

This is reassuring for several reasons.

For one, it means we have cool heads at the missile-control panel. There should be no hesitation when the time comes.

For another, the polygraph is again revealed to be only a measure of physical tension, which is why no sensible court will admit it as evidence. An honest man may show more tension while telling the truth than a dishonest one telling a fib.

To reach the top level of any society requires some skill in dissimulation. This administration is remarkably practiced in this regard.

During the election campaign several squads of advisers were worn out by the effort to keep Reagan from speaking off the cuff, and to explain away the inexactitudes that would result, like trees being the biggest source of pollution.

It turned out, however, that the public didn't mind. Or maybe most people weren't paying attention to the words, but only to the twinkle in the eyes and the aw-shucks manner.

This supposition is backed by the Times-CBS polls, which indicate that a majority of people don't remember what Reagan promised about balancing the budget, and are not aware that he is right now setting a record for budget deficits.

Keeping the man under wraps was the wrong tactic. He does much better when he breaks out. The media can never catch up with him.

In the weeks following his December news conference, for example, they gradually registered three serious blunders but missed a fourth: He said

speeding up deregulation of natural gas wouldn't hurt the consumer much because the wellhead price of gas is only 15 percent of the retail price. It's 50 percent on average, and rising fast.

In the Reagan news conference for January, there were at least five more-or-less obvious twisters. A thorough reader of the serious press might have caught them eventually, but you did not see them picked up on the network news that evening.

For the record, here they are:

1) "There are a million people more working than there were in 1980." The official figures show 100,000 fewer jobs.

2) "No, Sam, the buck stops at my desk." Then the president passed the buck to the media, for misinterpreting his shift in policy as a shift in policy.

3) "We've prevented the IRS from determining national social policy all by itself." The courts had actually forced a reluctant IRS to deny tax exemption to schools that practice discrimination.

4) In a hot-meals program for the elderly in Arizona, Reagan said they were spending \$50,000 for overhead and \$3,000 for food; now they're getting nothing for overhead and putting out \$6,000 of food. On investigation, it turned out that there was not a bit of truth to this fable. (Details on request.)

5) "...I...happen to be someone who believes in tithing, the giving of one-tenth." No recent president has given less to charity than Reagan, judging by tax returns, but he explained that his donations have not been tax-deductible.

There is no need for a polygraph; the man is sincere. As an old actor would say, his hand covering his heart, "It's got to come from here."

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WHEN YOU SAID YOU WERE PUTTING TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS INTO IRA, I THOUGHT YOU MEANT A RETIREMENT ACCOUNT...

FEBRUARY 11, 1982

## Upward Bound On The the Move

by Kathy Krecke

Upward Bound is an organization funded by both Hope College and the Federal Government designed to assist high school students who have both the interest and ability to continue their education on a higher level.

This program, geared mainly toward college-bound students, offers a variety of academically oriented classes and tutorial sessions, conducted by secondary teachers and Hope students, as well as sessions on career choice, college opportunities, high school completion, and financial aid information. All of these opportunities are offered to the qualifying students at no cost.

In order to be considered eligible for entrance into Hope's Upward Bound program, students must meet certain requirements: they must be recommended by teachers, counsellors, ministers, social workers, or other Upward Bound students, meet stipulations set by the United States Department of Education, and attend a high school in either Ottawa or Allegan County.

Students in the Upward Bound program meet twice during the week and once on Saturday for the duration of the academic year. The program also extends into the summer months. The students live on Hope's campus for seven weeks in order to get a feel for college life. The participants take classes, live in the dorms, and take part in recreational sports and activities, all guided by certified teachers.

Recently the subject of a long-term evaluation, Upward Bound proved itself to be both successful and worthwhile. The study, begun in 1973 and concluded in 1979, showed that 91 percent of Upward Bound graduates had entered college, and they were four times as likely to attain a bachelors degree as non-participants.

The Upward Bound office, located in the basement of DeWitt, is staffed by director A. Edward Sosa, academic coordinator Felisha Arasmith, counsellor Jim Sheldens, and secretary Armida Guerrero. The 20 tutors presently employed by Upward Bound work with a total of seventy-five high school students in whatever area a particular student feels he or she has difficulty with. Most of the students are from an Indo-Chinese or Hispanic background and many have problems relating not only to the subject itself but to the language in which it is

written.

Several former participants in the Upward Bound program, twelve in all, are currently attending Hope College.

Ximena Cortes, a sophomore here at Hope, came to the United States from Chile four and one-half years ago. Speaking virtually no English, Ximena entered the Upward Bound program and feels she benefited greatly from her participation. Besides learning our language, Ximena feels she gained respect from people concerned about her progress. "They're really concerned about people that need help. I learned. I had to, so I did."

Thang Trinh, originally from Vietnam, knew no English when he came to Holland in 1975. Presently a sophomore, Thang participated in Upward Bound for one year while preparing for and attending Hope. He attended summer classes at Hope through Upward Bound and received college credit. Continuing his involvement with the program while attending college, Thang feels the Upward Bound staff "gave me a lot of confidence in myself" as well as helping him with his "preparation for college."

The attainment of greater self-confidence, according to some of these former participants, is one of the greatest benefits of the program. Ruby Rodriguez, also a sophomore, states, "At first I wasn't sure I was capable of going on to college, but after summer program, I knew I could do it."

Currently enrolled in Hope's nursing program, Manna Teclemariam also participated in Upward Bound activities. Manna, having lived in Eritrea and been educated at an English school in Naples, spent eight days in Washington, D.C. on an Upward Bound scholarship where she learned about the United States' Government as well as American history. Also through Upward Bound, Manna gained an internship at Holland Hospital which she felt was very "exciting" due to her interest in nursing. Manna feels that Upward Bound provided her with "so many benefits that I couldn't get from schools."

The general consensus of these students seems to be that the Upward Bound program has been greatly beneficial to their education. Felisha Arasmith attributes much of the students' success to their eagerness both to learn new material and to overcome whatever academic problems they may face, while developing close relationships with their tutors.

## Gregory and Bond Coming

Julian Bond, leading black politician and civil rights leader, and Dick Gregory-comedian, recording artist, author, lecturer, and human rights activist, will appear at Adrian College later this month as part of a National Black History Month

(continued from p. 4) **Letters**

ple, and so is God. However, I also consider myself to be a Christian, and my belief in God as the deepest, most important form of love is too strong for me to accept the idea that a relationship with God places so much emphasis upon avoiding the superficial activities suggested by so many people on this campus. I cannot condone many activities, but could it really be true that the only way of reflecting God's presence in ourselves is by following a set pattern of behavioral guidelines, and criticizing those who do not? This is truly a sad thought, because we all have our shortcomings and differing personal beliefs as far as glorifying God. When does the criticism end?

In conclusion, I have had enough of this type of judgemental speculation concerning the beliefs of others. This tends to tear our spiritual community down and create a segregation rather than a congregation of the Christian body. I think that we could all stand to take a good look at ourselves for a change, and save Judgment Day for the Lord.

Sincerely,  
Rick Krieger

celebration. Admission for each event will be \$2.00. Tickets may be ordered through the special events Office at Adrian College (517)265-5161, ext. 356.

Bond, widely known for his aggressive style of politics, will speak in Adrian's Dawson Auditorium at 4 p.m. on Feb. 21. Founder of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, Bond began his political career in the 1960s as an active participant of the civil rights movement. After election to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1965, he spearheaded a number of grass-roots campaigns to enlarge minority participation in the political process. He gained national attention at the 1968 Democratic National Convention when he co-chaired the challenge delegation from Georgia and became the first black nominated for vice president.

Bond is also active outside the political spectrum. He is the author of a syndicated column, appeared as a guest host on "Saturday Night Live," and played the role of the civil rights lawyer in the movie "Greased Lightning." He recently was named to Time magazine's 200 Leaders List.

Dick Gregory began his career as a comedian and was one of the first black comics to tour predominantly white night clubs. He was a leader in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, devoting most of his time to giving benefits for civil rights groups, peace groups, and various human liberation organizations. In 1974, Gregory



# Beyond Hope

## Teaching in Kenya

by Martha Magee

After spending two rather trying years at Hope College, throwing around alternatives for a major and becoming completely confused about my life goals, I decided it was time to get out and find space to grow up a little. I found my space on the African continent. In late July, 1981, a high school friend who had been attending Earlham College and I arrived in Vigna, a small village in the western province of Kenya. Since then we have been teaching and administering a small two-room school.

The school house is simple and teaching materials are scarce. There are reference books donated from overseas for teachers' use but no textbooks for the students except for English class, in which there are two students sharing each book. The school building is of bare cement bricks and a sheet metal roof. There is a blackboard painted on one wall and enough benches to seat all of the students, but no luxuries such as a ceiling or glass windows exist.

In Kenya, the government provides compulsory education only through 7th grade. Students who wish to continue their education and go on to secondary school must either pass a very competitive examination to enter government schools, have enough money to join a private school, or live near a harambee school such as Vigna Secondary School.

The word harambee (ha-RAM-bei) roughly means "self-help." A harambee school is one which the whole community helps to finance and maintain. The students must pay a small tuition from which we take our salaries and buy school equipment, but any kind of building project is taken on by the whole community working together.

We have faced many frustrations here, such as corruptions in local politics and trying to collect school fees not knowing who really can't afford it and who would just rather spend the money on something

else. Some of the lighter problems include chasing goats out of history class or having to cancel classes because of the deafening roar of rain on the tin roof. But we've had many rewards as well. We've seen the school grow from 32 students when we first arrived to almost 50 this new school year. We've received many gifts and donations from abroad, including over 200 books from various sources and a large amount of money from the Dutch Embassy with which to build and repair classrooms. We've also learned a lot: about ourselves, about teaching and running a school, about living in Africa in a developing country. We've even learned academically from having to study beforehand what we teach the students.

At the end of July, our year's adventure will be finished and we will be leaving Kenya. Though we have no doubt of the competence of our Kenyan colleagues whom we have recently hired to teach with us, there are various reasons why at this point in time it would be better to have teachers and administrators from abroad.

If any of you are interested in leaving your books for a while and gaining a whole new kind of educational experience, the only qualification is to want an adventure. Write to us at Box 246, Vigna, Kenya, East Africa. We'll be waiting to hear from you!

# New Center to Benefit All

by Susan Dewes

The more exposed you are to new ideas, the more able you are to learn, grow, and develop an intellectual and creative awareness.

Promoting this kind of attitude and increasing exposure to the visual arts is one of the major goals the art department hopes to achieve with its move into the new Depree Art Center and Gallery. After ten years within the walls of Rusk, this coming September, or at latest October, the old building will be vacated for a location in closer proximity to campus in an effort to consolidate and strengthen the art department, and to become a more active and vital part of the college and the community-at-large.

For the students, Depree will offer a new and more spacious working environment: semi-private studio decked with skylights, a new area for lithography, and private, more convenient studios for the professors. The building will also house a large lecture hall which will be open for use by other departments, in hopes that a divergent usage will draw in students from all fields of study, giving them the opportunity to become acquainted with the visual arts and perhaps even spark a personal interest.

For the community, the department will be offering a spectrum of notable works from national museums, as well as prominent contemporary artists, faculty and students through a schedule of monthly exhibitions, the first of which is a *Modern Dutch Art* show. This will in-

augurate the opening of the new building--Department Head Delbert Michel comments, "It will be a very appropriate exhibit. With the help of Jack Wilson, our art historian (currently on sabbatical) and many others, we will present a very scholarly show celebrating the anniversary of *The Treaty of Amity and Commerce*, signed by the Netherlands and the United States in October of 1782." The show will feature great works on loan from the National Gallery in Washington, The Art Institute of Chicago, and Rijks Museum in Amsterdam.

The next big event coming up is the Seven State Sculpture Competition staged in commemoration of Hope's founder, Albertus Van Raalte. The purpose of the exhibit is "to capture the spirit of his high vitality in the form of high quality sculpture ideals." The first stage of judging is taking place right now; artists from seven states have sent in slides of proposed sculptures to be built on campus; one or more will be chosen by the committee and commissioned to be erected permanently on campus.

During April and May, *American 8*, a temporary six week exhibition, in conjunction with an Art Symposium also sponsored by the art department, will draw more eminent sculptures to Hope's campus. Conventional? That's not the word for this show!

Some of the works may be controversial, as is the infamous Sun Dog, but Michel stresses that that is not its intent. The exhibitions and the concept behind the new center is a positive one: to bring in fresh ideas, to expose the students and the community to a variety of visual arts, and to stimulate and enhance a diverse education. "It is important that the students open their minds, walk around the piece and view it as a new experience. One can not make a significant value judgement without an awareness."

An awareness is just what the Depree Art Center and Gallery will offer. As Michel said, "We want to be an important force on campus. For art students we want to help develop their own gifts, for others we want to reveal new forms of creative expression and be a community outlet for the arts. The new center will benefit everyone."

## Peace

(continued from p. 3)

much uranium. This will further increase the cost of uranium and the energy used to mine it.

Even though nuclear power is doomed by purely economic factors in any climate of free enterprise, as is admitted by even nuclear industry officials, the government continues to prop up this dying industry with tax dollars. Nuclear power accounts for less than 2 percent of U.S. energy demands and the myth of nuclear power as an energy messiah is unfounded. Dr. Robert Williams, a physicist at the Center for Environmental Studies at Princeton University, says that, "45 percent of the U.S. energy consumption could be saved by a comprehensive energy conservation effort." This is as much energy as could be produced by 680 full-capacity nuclear reactors. Obviously even a moderate conservation effort would be far more productive and inexpensive than all of the planned and existing nuclear power plants today. Even hydroelectric power only costs 6 percent as much as nuclear. Nuclear technology in operation is far from perfected. Beside the fact that we have neither adequate technology to dispose of nuclear wastes nor have we ever studied the combined effects of heat, radiation, pressure, and neutron bombardment on alloys which are present in nuclear reactors for years, we insist on building more and more reactors. As radioactive wastes build up and reactors break down daily, our ingenious

# Remember Zwemer Hall?

by Dale R. Aggen

The past three years at Hope's campus have seen many physical changes, such as Van Raalte Hall burning to the ground and the disappearance of 12th Street through campus. But even though Zwemer Hall is also gone, the memories are still vivid to those freshmen, now seniors, who experienced living in Zwemer. Zwemer Hall once housed about seventy Hope freshmen males, but room had to be made for Western Theological's Cook Research Center (nick-named the tower of Babel) just west of the frat complex. So 1979 marked the demise of Zwemer.

It wasn't the history or "architecture" of Zwemer Hall the residents remember, but the camaraderie and identity we had.

"The home-like atmosphere brought friends much closer together than in a dorm," Scott Van Verst said.

Almost every guy in Zwemer was a freshman. That, combined with a dilapidated building and close quarters, created a catalyst to form strong friendships and an almost fraternal bond.

"I liked the holes in the walls and the wide hallways where we could sit and talk," Tom Kort said.

It didn't take long into the '78-'79 school year for the dorm to be called "Zwemer



The late great Zwemer Hall, razed in 1979 to make room for the new seminary library. (photo courtesy of Western Seminary.)

When the building was built in 1912 it was called "The Dormitory." The hall housed seminary students from Western Theological. In 1937 the Dormitory was named after the Rev. James F. Zwemer, a teacher at the seminary.

After years of use by seminary students, Western Theological leased Zwemer to Hope College in 1964.

Zoo." With frisbees flying in the hallways, ceaseless pillow fights in the basement and constant wrestling matches, few females or visitors ever ventured into the Zoo. Zwemer was our turf. But that didn't stop third floor Durfee from regular toilet paper attacks and counterattacks. The feud between Zwemer and Durfee lasted the entire

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## Calendar

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 12

8 p.m., (note time) Winants, SAC  
Film: "Dr. Zhivago," \$1.50

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 13

8 p.m., (note time) Winants, SAC  
Film: "Dr. Zhivago," \$1.50

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 14

8:30 p.m., Dimnent Chapel, Guest  
Recital: William Osborne, organist

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 17

2:30 p.m., Winants and 7 p.m.,  
Wichers, Mortar Board Film: "The  
Front," free admission

3:30 p.m., The Alley, Career Plan-  
ning Workshop

10 p.m., The Alley, Student Con-  
gress Meeting.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 18

11 a.m., The Alley, Interviewing  
Skills Workshop

8 p.m., Snow Auditorium, OPUS  
VIII.

8 p.m., Winants, IRC Film: "Apara-  
lito," free admission.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 19

3:30 p.m., Peale 50, Chemistry  
Seminar: Craig Nemeth, Dow Cor-  
ning Corporation, *The Role of the  
Chemical Engineer in Product  
Development*.

7:30 and 10 p.m., Winants, SAC  
Film: "My Bodyguard," \$1.50.



# Draft Registration: Know Where You Stand

by Crystal Nannenga

Ronald Reagan's campaign was explicit: he promised to abolish the Selective Service draft registration that had been reinstated by his predecessor Jimmy Carter. But now it is February, 1982; Reagan has been in office for over a year, and the friendly signs at the post office still insist that all males who are citizens of the United States of America must register for the draft within 30 days of their eighteenth birthday.

What does registration really mean? The Selective Service System assures citizens that the registration for the draft is merely a precaution that would help mobilize the military quickly and accurately in case of an emergency.

Is registration a symbol that the draft is forthcoming? That point is not clear-cut, but many experts note that historically every registration that has been started was followed by the draft itself. They are hand in hand with one another; registration would be unnecessary if the draft were not a realistic possibility.

When former President Carter reinitiated registration, which had been inactive since 1972, he stated that registration for the draft would save six weeks of valuable time needed to organize the United States' forces. Certain civic groups challenged that estimate and forced the Selective Service System to release figures they had gathered from a recent study. Much to the surprise of popular belief and government propaganda, the draft registration system would actually save only 3 to 4 days. The volunteer army on reserve today would be adequate to fill the positions for defense needed in the event of an invasion on the United States long enough to accumulate the second division of military.

The question of war is one that tears at the moral and religious principles of many people. How deep does responsibility to one's country lie? The problem faced by the men of this decade is multifaceted. On one hand, they've been raised with the slogan "God Bless America" taught to them through childhood. They have studied great American heroes through school; pride in their country has been inbred in their systems. Yet they cannot ignore the modern technology that is everywhere around them. Our society is so far advanced that the threat of a Russian invasion is improbable. With the nuclear forces that have been developed by the USSR's and our military, it would be highly unlikely that either side would attack with a grounded army. One nuclear bomb blast could be the end of civilization in the entire world. Would any foreign power take the risk of destroying humanity as a whole by sending invading troops into our country?

Why then is America worrying about its military interests? There is another similar example of this anxiety in history. It was only a few years ago that militant patriots left America's shores to intervene in a war in Vietnam that was no threat to our own national security: a war that was senseless, that neither advanced nor intensified the United States' position as a military power. Lives were lost, and many of the "would be" patriots who did as their country demanded came back physically and emotionally crippled to a society that extended hostility and contempt to them. They had little compensation for their efforts—a few GI privileges were theirs, but hardly enough to recompense for what they had gone through. It might be added that President Reagan recently cut the GI bill, leaving returning veteran today with little, if any,

benefits.

These men were involved in a war later deemed futile, and Americans feel a real loss in the lives that were given to a cause that America had no concern with and no reason to participate in. It brings to mind a question that may seem obvious—are national forces really needed to protect America in this age of nuclear warfare, or are they being built up so America can once again intervene in the internal affairs of other countries? Are we to be expected to be loyal to our country unconditionally, without noticing the circumstances?

The Vietnam experience served to enlighten many men. When registration for the Vietnam draft began, 98 percent of the eligible men signed up. In today's registration, approximately 69 percent of those eligible have signed up. That means that nearly a million men of registration age have refused to enter their names to a list and instead opted to face either a \$50,000 fine or up to 5 years imprisonment. Most of these million men will never be found out by the government because the Selective Service System has no way of knowing who hasn't registered for the draft. If found out they would be given every opportunity to change their minds. The Reagan administration knows how unpopular an idea the draft is, and they are going to be very hesitant to persecute these men in the midst of such public opposition.

There are some who are likely to have legal action started against them. About 150 draft registration resisters have written to the Selective Service System and used the media to publicly stand against what they feel is an unjust practice which should be depleted. One public resister is also a student at Hope. Dan Rutt should have registered for the draft in July of 1980, just after registration was reinitiated. He refused, wrote letters to the

Selective Service System explaining his position, and has been practically ignored by the government. He has gone through articles in the Detroit Free Press, through radio broadcasts, and his own letters to the Selective Service System (he has written 4, and as of yet has received nothing but 2 form letters in reply to his admissions). If and when the system does attempt to prosecute draft resisters, Rutt's name will obviously be in with the other 150 public defiants. Why did he expose himself to the authorities? "If you're going to break a law, you should be able to give a reason for it," Rutt states. He feels compulsive service is wrong, unjust, and against the basic grain of his personal religious and moral standards. He wants to be recognized, to take a stand, and that is just what he is trying to do.

Rutt cites 2 Samuel chapter 24 as a basis for his religious opposition to the draft registration. In this passage King David willed to take a national census so he could be assured of the size and strength of his army. He is advised by the commander-in-chief of his army to trust God to keep him protected and not go through with it. But David rejects the advice and takes the census. Later his conscience bothers him; he realizes he has sinned, and he turns to God. God gives him three choices for his punishment—3 ways in which it may occur. But the point is, God did punish David's sin. From God's viewpoint the numbering of David's army was a sin.

Rutt also believes in the sixth commandment, "Thou shall not kill." He feels in this day and age, killing and man-to-man combat is not necessary to insure national security. He asks the question that seems to emulate from this situation. "Can there really be secularization of church and state within a man?" Many men who find murder and killing appalling

(continued on p. 8)

## Seniors Speak Out

by Marla Hoffman

"Get involved." "Find your niche in society." . . . So far, other seniors have directed us to follow these instructions. My addition to this list sounds similar: "Live in exploration of who you are. Don't vote for security if it leads to stagnancy."

"Be yourself," we have been reminded since adolescence. The admonition not to simply follow in others' footsteps and the prod to step to the beat of a different drummer are so well-known as almost to be overworked cliches. In high school, the pat answer was always, "Don't be afraid to meet new people if your best friends change and you don't feel comfortable with them anymore." Yet how can we explore ourselves to find out what exactly we are comfortable with? This question, which first became important during adolescence, is doomed to follow us for the rest of our lives.

People-contact is one way to discover one's own self. Each of us exhibits different aspects of our personality in different situations. Often criticized, this chameleon quality can be very positive—for each of us is a combination of many factors. The exploration of these factors can only take place after they have been discovered. . . . Good grief, this all sounds so serious. Since when has meeting people and enjoying new friendships become a dire task en route to your heavy-duty self-discovery? It hasn't, of course. But not to be ignored are the facets of your own identity which you discover as you have a good time with others.

Obvious as it may seem, classes and coursework are another means to discovering who you are in relation to your world. Obvious because any student can tell you that the intention of every course is to teach something, the subtler

skills acquired through "education" are as important as the course material itself. Professors who demand attention offer more than the basic facts outlined in the college catalogue; they are guides in the process of learning how to ask questions. Most Hope profs do not find regurgitation of the course material to be acceptable; follow their nudgings and assimilate the material for yourself. Ask about incomprehensible subject matter; don't just shrug it off. *Examine* the material in terms of your own background and beliefs.

An old communication maxim is that we seldom are aware of unspoken rules of behavior until someone breaks them. Have you ever answered the uncertain questions of an international student? Better yet, have you experienced the life of the journeyman through an unknown culture? Language is the barrier that most people recognize when travelers attempt to make themselves at home in a new culture—and yet language is by no means the only barrier. Cultural backgrounds and local trends differ between regions; when your own clash with those of someone else, you are forced to examine assumptions which you previously took for granted.

Travel and compare your beliefs to others' suppositions. Experiment with a variety of courses beyond those required by your major. Accept new friends and maintain longtime friendships, recognizing the various perspectives of different people. Through it all, *examine* the wealth of perspectives which combine to form your "habit"; *decide* whether these assumptions form a substantial basis for your actions; and *choose* the "rules" which you prefer to live by.



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by Anne L. Bucklettner

One hears a lot of talk among students about taking some time off from school—to earn money, to get the ol' act together, or to escape the gold-fish bowl that can be life on a small campus. Though there seems a bit more talk than action, there are a few who have ventured out, and returned with incredible stories of life in the world beyond. One such adventurer is Hope junior Susan Cade (not her real name).

During her sophomore year, Susan felt the need to break the routine of her school life—the urge to do something for someone else. Thinking that a semester or two of volunteer work would hit the spot, Susan picked up a pamphlet in the Chaplain's office describing various volunteer opportunities.

While browsing through the pamphlet, Susan spotted an ad describing an attractive opportunity to learn printing skills in exchange for volunteer work for the Long Island Alternative Press (LIAP).

Susan contacted the LIAP people, and talked to an eloquent and apparently well-educated young woman. The woman described LIAP as a socially oriented, charitable organization.

From its description, Susan thought the group was liberal, and suspected they might even be a little "pink," but she was intrigued by the opportunity to work in New York, so she accepted the LIAP offer.

With much anticipation, Susan packed her clothes in a suitcase, her small black poodle in a shopping bag, and boarded a bus for New York.

Upon her arrival at the Port Authority, Susan dialed a number she had been given, was met, and taken to an office to stay for a few days. The office dealt with administrative detail, relaying information from one branch of offices to another. It wasn't long before Susan noticed that

most of the information pertained to organizational detail of Communist "units" in the area. "At first I was a little alarmed," Susan says, "but I tried to be nonchalant about the whole thing. A few days later, after I had been moved to LIAP headquarters, I asked a woman I was working with whether all the people involved with LIAP were Communists, and she assured me they weren't. But, thinking back, I can't remember anyone other than new recruits like myself that weren't Communist."

Susan lived and worked in a suburban house donated to LIAP by a unit member who had moved from New York to join comrades on the West coast.

In the house's basement were the promised printing presses—a bit primitive and a little slow—but presses nonetheless. Susan learned the skills necessary to run the machines and set to work churning out propaganda.

Susan's volunteer time was spent working with the LIAP people to muster support for the Communist cause—both financial and popular. One of Susan's first assignments was to deliver a prescribed "pitch" to passersby in front of a grocery store.

In one instance, Susan was sent out to collect money to help squelch a tubercular outbreak erupting in the area. Susan saw the money she had collected being channeled into party coffers. Disturbed, she asked how the money was going to help combat tuberculosis. It was simple, she was assured. The money would be used to gain "The Unit's" end—implying revolution—and once finished, the system would supply such complete healthcare that tuberculosis would be a curiosity of the past.

Susan worked and watched all with fascination, slowly understanding the group's complex organization. She saw

that LIAP was only a single "entity" in a group of three or four. Each entity was designed to provide propaganda, information coordination, or to recruit new party members.

In addition to running the printing shop where Susan worked, and the central office where she had first stayed, the Communists had their fingers in the local community service center. There, when citizens seeking legal or social aid required food, clothing, or a friend, Communist doctors and lawyers referred them to their nearby comrades.

The organization kept supplies of clothing and food donated by dry-cleaning establishments and bakeries. These caches were used to supply the hungry and desperate sent to them by the service center. Susan said the members gave the clothing and food graciously. They were happy to make acquaintances for themselves, and for the party.

After the aided individual had steadied themselves, the members gently began to explain their political philosophy to the prospective recruit. The recruiters' manners were consistently subtle and quiet. They never openly spoke of revolution or munitions. If pressed, they would say only that when their time came, they would do what they had to do, using what they had to use.

(continued from p. 7)

ing in everyday circumstances have killed with no hesitation during the heat of war. Rutt feels that he could not be one of them.

Although Rutt has not as of yet faced any legal action from the Selective Service System, he predicts that he may this summer be given the chance to defend himself in court. He wants his arguments to be listened to, and he is not afraid of the consequences. He will have obeyed what his conscience has dictated.

Rutt feels that a person must do what they feel is right, be it service or resistance to the army. He states that he would not discourage someone from joining the army if that is what they feel is best for them, but that the draft of all men into service is unfair. The volunteer army is doing well; has been regularly meeting its quotas. Reagan has mentioned that he is satisfied with the volunteer army as it is, but yet he keeps the draft registration alive.

Some feel the level of quality of today's military in the United States is low, consisting of those who are forced to join because of poverty, lack of skills, or unemployment. That is certainly the case in many instances. But with military salaries as low as they are and benefits cut, can the government really expect knowledgeable men and women to forfeit the luxuries they can obtain in the business world to join their country's armed forces? It is not realistic. Perhaps the Reagan administration should consider raising the standards and benefits in the army in an effort to make military service a practical possibility for more people. The quality of our forces might be raised as a result.

Some feel the level of quality of to-

The food and clothing used to assist the downtrodden were also used to support the "cadre." The cadre was a small group of men and women who worked full time for the Communist organization. The cadre formed the group's vanguard, providing the necessary leadership and expertise.

Susan says she occasionally went to unit meetings where she mingled with the cadre and was referred to as Comrade Cane. Though there was no official single party leader, there was one man to whom all deferred. Susan met this man at one meeting, and describes him as a slender, dark-complexioned man with an eye-patch. In thinking back, Susan laughs, suggesting he wore the eye-patch for effect.

As her stay with the Communists became weeks, Susan found she enjoyed the action-packed life style—though at times it became a little nerve wracking.

In particular, Susan remembers a morning when she was working at another entity. A knock at the door revealed a group of gun-packing men bearing a search warrant. The warrant identified the men as health department officials, but did not specify for what they were looking.

Susan's co-workers immediately called their lawyer, and were advised to quietly wait out the search. The men stayed all

(continued on p. 10)

## Draft Registration

day's military in the United States is low, consisting of those who are forced to join because of poverty, lack of skills, or unemployment. That is certainly the case in many instances. But with military salaries as low as they are and benefits cut, can the government really expect knowledgeable men and women to forfeit the luxuries they can obtain in the business world to join their country's armed forces? It is not realistic. Perhaps the Reagan administration should consider raising the standards and benefits in the army in an effort to make military service a practical possibility for more people. The quality of our forces might be raised as a result.

When the draft does arrive few will be given deferments. Students today should be aware that college educations will no longer be accepted as a cause for deferment. After being given notice of draft, the student will be allowed to finish only the semester he is currently enrolled in before joining the troops. Prospective dodgers might be aware that Canada has tightened its securities and allows few people to immigrate to their country today. It may not be as realistic an option as it once was. The draft will be fairly nonspecific; a large number of the American population will be included, and those who have registered will be the first to be called on.

Where should one draw the line? Where does the responsibility to your country end and to your conscience begin? It is purely a personal matter; there is not a cut and dried answer. But it's worth the time to think it through and weigh the alternatives before doing anything. This is something that affects our culture, our age group, ourselves. And we are faced with the decision. Where do we stand in the light of our own personal views and opinions? It is realistically necessary in these days to be sure.



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WTAS has appointed Rich Kennedy to the position of program director. Kennedy will handle all station programming while being in charge of all WTAS promotion. A second-semester junior Political Science student, Kennedy acted as promotion and program director during the spring of 1981.

**Back to Backs.** Each weeknight at 10 p.m. WTAS plays an album in its entirety, from "back to back." This week's albums are:

THURSDAY-"Multiple Choice"-Phil N the Blanks

FRIDAY-"Breakaway"-Quickflight (Christian rock)

WEDNESDAY-"Living in a Movie"-Gary Myrick and the Figures

**Album Giveaways.** Listen to WTAS and call in for the nightly album giveaway. Nine copies given away every other hour. Posters of other artists too! 7 a.m. to 1 a.m.

THURSDAY-"Adam and the Ants"-Adam and the Ants.

FRIDAY-"Kasim"-Kasim Sulton

WEDNESDAY-"Peter Gabriel"-Peter Gabriel

THURSDAY-6-6:30 p.m. Jon Jung will interview Ted Bolema, the chairman of the Student Media Committee: A look at Student Organizations.

## Album Review

by Sue Latham

"Can you hear them? They talk about us..." Everyone seems to be talking about L.A.'s golden girls of pop -- the Go-Go's. The band (consisting of Belinda Carlisle, vocals; Charlotte Caffey, lead guitarist; Jane Wiedlin, rhythm guitarist; Kathy Valentine, bassist; and Gina Schock, drummer) started playing local bars in L.A. three years ago, signed a contract with IRS Records in April, 1981, and has only recently emerged as a top pop band. Their recent tour with the Police, coinciding with the release of their first album, **Beauty and the Beast**, pushed the Go-Go's to the top of music charts all over the country.

"Our Lips Are Sealed," the LP's single, and "We Got the Beat" are most widely known songs from **Beauty and the Beast**, but cannot be considered the best cuts from the album. As one would expect, **Beauty and the Beast** consists mainly of tunes that have made up the Go-Go's repertoire for years, but melodies such as "Lust to Love," "Tonight" and "Skidmarks on My Heart" deserve their spots on the album. Of the new songs, "Can't Stop the World," by bassist Kathy Valentine, is outstanding. "This Town" and "You Can't Walk In Your Sleep" are also excellent cuts from the album.

It remains to be seen if the Go-Go's will be accepted as a legitimate new band, or if they will fade into obscurity along with countless other bands who make it big and fade away. If their next albums are as good as **Beauty and the Beast**, then the Go-Go's have it made. But, they "...don't care what they say -- doesn't matter anyway!" The Go-Go's are having a fun time!

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## Student Recitals Announced

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FEBRUARY 11, 1982



Thomas Barthel (photo by Tom Wagner.)



Nora Lea Tanis (photo by Tom Wagner.)

Two Hope juniors will be giving recitals in the next week. Thomas Barthel will present his recital on Friday, February 12, at 8:00 p.m. in Dimnent Chapel. Nora Lea Tanis, a soprano vocal performance major, will give her recital on Saturday, February 20, at 8:00 p.m. in Wichers Auditorium.

Mr. Barthel, a native of German Valley, Illinois, will be playing Bach's *Toccata in C Minor*, Beethoven's *Sonata in D Major, Op. 10 No. 3*, Chopin's *Polonaise in F-sharp Minor*, and Faure's *Nocturne in E-flat Major*, and *Passacaglia* by Aaron Copland. Mr. Barthel is studying with Professor Charles Aschbrenner and plans a career in piano performance.

Miss Tanis, from North Haledon, New Jersey, will be singing a diverse program that includes songs in Italian, German, and English. Among her selections will be three songs by the Italian composer Respighi (based on Armenian folk songs), an Italian aria by Mozart, two songs each by the German composers Brahms and Schumann, and a song cycle by John Alden Carpenter called *Gitanjali*. Miss Tanis is studying with Professor Joyce Morrison and plans to attend graduate school after leaving Hope.

## Osborne to Present Recital

Organist William Osborne of Denison University will present a recital Sunday, Feb. 14 at 8:30 p.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel on the campus of Hope College.



Organist William Osborne

The recital is sponsored by the Hope College music department. Admission is free.

Dr. Osborne is university organist at Denison, a four-year, liberal arts university in Granville, Ohio.

An interesting program, utilizing the two distinctive instruments in Dimnent Chapel, the E.M. Skinner organ on the floor of the nave and the Pels and van Leeuwen mechanical organ in the gallery is planned, including works by Bach,

Mendelssohn, Gabriel Pierne and Healey Willan.

Dr. Osborne has performed recitals throughout the United States as well as in Germany, The Netherlands, and Australia.

One of his special concerns has been the works of the most distinguished American composers from the period between the Civil War and World War I, focusing on a group he has come to call his "Five New England Gentlemen." He has issued on the Orion label two discs containing works by Foote and Parker, Paine, Chadwick and Buck. In addition, a recording containing pieces by Eben and Karg-Elert will soon be released by Crystal Records.

Dr. Osborne holds three degrees in organ from the University of Michigan, where his teachers were Robert Noehren and Marilyn Mason. Other study has been varied: piano with Egon Petri at Mills College, organ with Nadia Boulanger at the American School in Fontainebleau, and harpsichord with Igor Kipnis at the Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood.

At Denison he presents several recitals each season, encompassing a wide variety of music. In addition, he serves as professor of music and director of choral organizations, conducting works ranging from large-scale pieces with orchestra to those appropriate for chamber choir.

Under his leadership, the most professional of the groups, The Denison Singers, has sung over 300 concerts across the eastern and mid-western states, as well as on three European tours. Dr. Osborne also serves as organist-choir-master of historic Trinity Episcopal Church on Capitol Square in Columbus.

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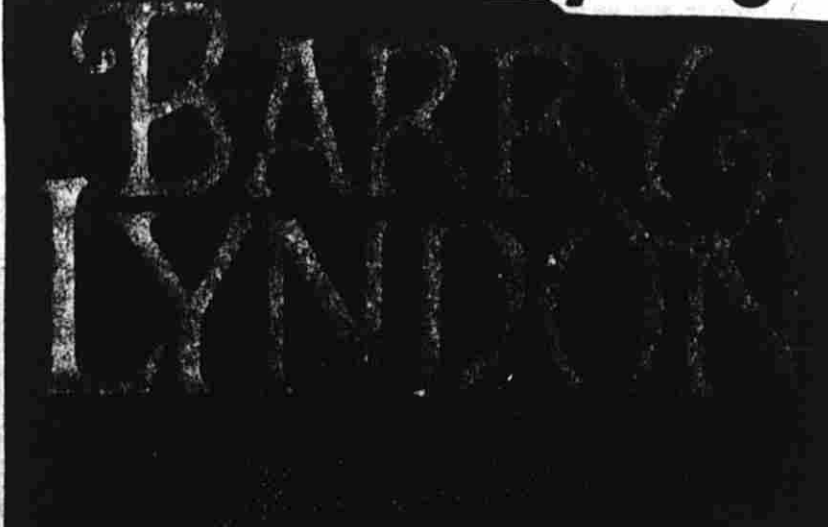


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Feb. 19 & 20  
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(continued from p. 6)

## Peace

representatives in Washington have decided that the best solution is to reprocess these wastes into weapons grade material, store them in missile silos (feel safer already, don't you?), and relax safety and environmental standards in order to seemingly bypass technological and operational deficiencies. Although these faults are occasionally admitted, the Reagan administration tries to make up for it by insisting that the breeder reactor, which would make more fuel than it consumes, will swoop down and carry us off to energy independence.

Unfortunately, the breeder technology does not work nor is it expected to in the near future, if ever. Breeder reactors, because of the incredible amount of heat

they emit, must be cooled with liquid sodium which ignites upon contact with air and water. And, unlike normal nuclear reactors, breeder reactors could become nuclear bombs in the event of a meltdown or sodium ignition.

Moving along we get to the problem of transporting nuclear materials all over the country. Radiation is always a problem and in one shipyard handling radioactive wastes the leukemia rate is 450 percent higher than the general population. During one four year period 144 accidents involving nuclear materials on the roads were reported to the Federal Government. Also, according to the *New York Times*, at least 60 pounds of plutonium and 9,000 pounds of weapons-grade uranium have been "lost." With thousands of shipments on our highways every year, "lost" may turn into stolen. Of course, even if criminal elements

## Blue

(continued from p. 8)

leave LIAP organization. One evening, she arranged for a ride, packed her suitcase, picked up her poodle, and rode away from the Long Island revolutionaries.

Though leaving the Communists behind was Susan's intent, they have contacted her by telephone since her arrival home, but she has indicated her disinterest by not accepting the collect charges.

Two things bother Susan about her work at LIAP: this picture and the fact that there is most likely a federal file with her name on it.

Now back at Hope, Susan finds that her brush with the Communists has lent perspective to her evaluation of America's bi-partisan system. She sees its positive aspects, and now sees popular participation as vital to curb its weaknesses.

Susan had initially planned on working in New York for a year. Upon her arrival, she cut the estimation of her stay by half. She eventually left after six weeks. She had found the life of a crusader exhilarating at first, but says the rhetoric staled quickly. Her co-workers seldom talked with anything but the phrases and catch-words it had taken her only days to memorize...and the illegality of it all rankled.

Susan does not regret her time spent with LIAP, viewing it as an enriching experience, one knocking the edge off her naivete.

Without telling her co-workers about her unease, Susan began making plans to

She says she's anxious to finish her degree program, and to continue exploring the world beyond Hope.

could not steal weapons material from unguarded trucks they could, as reported by the Government Accounting Office, take over a plant with perhaps as few as two or three armed individuals

As far as knowing how to build a bomb goes, *The Progressive Magazine* set an interesting precedent in U.S. history when it was the first magazine to have an article censored, although only temporarily, when a reporter described the "H-bomb secret." However, this knowledge and more is readily available in the Library of Congress.

I cannot end without pointing out that about 80 percent of our nuclear wastes are from the military, and since this is probably the greatest problem with the nuclear industry we now know where to go to lodge our concerns. With 200 million gallons of high level wastes and temporary storage tanks that only last 20-30 years, we'd better think of something soon. Of course, we could just keep on building more tanks and newer tanks, but this has not proved to be too safe, and it tends to make neighbors age fast. We have already lost 450,000 gallons of radioactive wastes through leaks in storage tanks at the military base at Hanford, Washington--the home of the Hiroshima bomb. With solid wastes at well over 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit and liquid wastes self-boiling for years, we cannot just stockpile these wastes by conventional methods forever.

Nuclear "alarmists" have seen the link for some time between the unfeasible civilian nuclear power programs and the military nuclear programs which have been so carefully separated in the past. We have tried nuclear power and in my opinion it is a poor option, but what I pray is that we do not wait for "military necessity" to force us to develop solar energy or conservation programs. Who knows: with the expanding possibilities of military space technology solar power may be required to protect our interests. And if we can not control the Middle East--which, of course, rightfully belongs to us--conservation may become a "military necessity" too.

(continued from p. 3)

departments." That opinion is debatable, but their observation that the library collection is "mediocre" and the building is "noisy and overcrowded" hits the mark.

The guide gives Hope three stars in academics (average for the colleges rated in the book), the same for social environment, and four stars for the quality of life. It characterizes the college as "small, religious, and conservative in values and politics" and concludes that, with all things considered, Hope is Michigan's "well-protected treasure." That's true enough; this college is definitely a treasure in many respects. But will we ever answer that question--is Hope a Christian college?

## Hurdy-Gurdy

by Tim Shaffer

Hungarian hurdy-gurdy artist Robert Mandel will appear on Hope's campus on Thursday, February 11. The performance will be in Wichers Auditorium.

In addition to his evening performance, Mr. Mandel will visit various classes throughout the day, lecturing and demonstrating techniques of the hurdy-gurdy.



The hurdy-gurdy, first found in the twelfth century in northern Spain, is a six-stringed instrument bowed by means of a circular piece of wood turned by a crank. The hurdy-gurdy sounds very much like a bagpipe, only with strings instead of reeds.

Mr. Mandel is a concert artist who has toured Western Europe and recorded with the Makvirag Ensemble of Budapest. He is also a scholar interested in old instruments and has been engaged for some time in the X-ray studies of old instruments at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nurnberg, West Germany.

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# Matmen Participate in Tourney

by Randy Warren

Fifteen men from Hope hit the road last Friday and traveled to Wabash, Indiana to participate in the two day 16th Annual G.L.C.A. wrestling tournament. All fifteen men wrestled in what coach Jim DeHorn felt was very good experience for all of them. Men were shifted around into different weight classes for different matches for the experience which this brought to them. Although the Dutch did not do as well shifting around as they would have if they had kept their first string line-up in the entire time, Coach DeHorn thought that the benefits far outweighed any adverse effects.

Twenty-one matches were won and two tied by eleven wrestlers during the two days of wrestling. Leading the way was team co-captain Pete White with four victories to his credit at 158 pounds. White won two by decision, one 13-4 and the other a monstrous 32-4 blow-out. Pete also flattened two opponent's shoulders to

the mat in 3:50 and a quick 1:30. Phil Goff had three victories in two different weight-classes. Goff won twice at 190 pounds with a decision going his way 9-4 and a 2:17 pin. Phil also wrestled a match at heavyweight and won 4-3. Jeff Machiela (167 pounds) worked his way to a few wins and a tie during the course of the tourney. Machiela first achieved a 10-6 win under the cheering on of his family who made the long trip down with the team. Jeff also fought to a 4-4 tie and picked up a forfeit win.

Four Dutchmen had two victories apiece. Garry Visscher, at Heavyweight, had two quick pins, both under two minutes. Visscher decked men in 1:36 and 1:24. Dave Wilbur (150 pounds) won a decision 9-2 then forced two shoulder blades down in 5:24. Kevin McCollough's family watched him pin a wrestler in an amazing 1:10 and then pick up a forfeit win at 134 pounds. Doug Lehman (118

(continued on p. 12)

## Double Frustration for Women

by Steve Underwood

In athletic competition, there are at least two kinds of frustration. There's the kind where nothing goes right (or even if it does) for you, while the other team is playing flawlessly and totally whitewashes you; and there's the type of contest where you've given it your best, your all, but in the end defeat comes by the slimmest of margins. Well, the Hope Women's basketballers got a heavy dosage of each last week.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2, the Dutch were swamped at Spring Arbor, 92-42. "They were good...but we played badly; they're not 45 points better than us," said Coach Snyder. She noted that the teams played the same type of game, but Spring Arbor played it "a whole lot better."

It wasn't so much that Hope was out-shot percentage-wise (although they were 44-35 percent), but that they only took 49 shots to Spring Arbor's 93. This is because the Dutch were outrebounded 63-30; their opponents had 34 offensive caroms, which helps explain the huge shot difference. Hope's balanced attack was led by Lora Hanson's 7 points, 5 boards and 3 assists.

The Dutch played exceedingly better in last Saturday's "Winter Happening" game against the 9-2 Britons. In fact, it was probably the most exciting game I've seen in covering two years of women's basketball. But, disappointingly, a Dutch win wasn't in the cards: Albion 55, Hope 54.

Faye Berens scored off the opening tap and the Dutch raced out to a 6-2 lead. Although there were clumps of turnovers here and there the Dutch played generally quite well and controlled the lead for the first 15 minutes of the half. They held several 4 point leads, the last at 20-16, after Annette Groeninks' second bucket off the bench with 5:40 left in the period. But Albion got hot, scoring on 6 of its next 7 possessions to vault into the lead. By the half the Britons enjoyed a 6-point margin, 30-24.

In the second half, it was more of the same. Albion moved out to a 36-26 lead in the first two minutes of the period, and still led 40-30 with 15:30 to go in the game.

But Jody Foy was getting hot. According to Snyder, Foy, in addition to shooting well lately, has been able to take charge offensively when the going gets rough. She had scored Hope's last bucket, and jammed in two more to cut Albion's lead to 6. Then Robin Pfeiffer laid in her own missed shot, and pumped in a jumper a few plays later to make it 40-38.

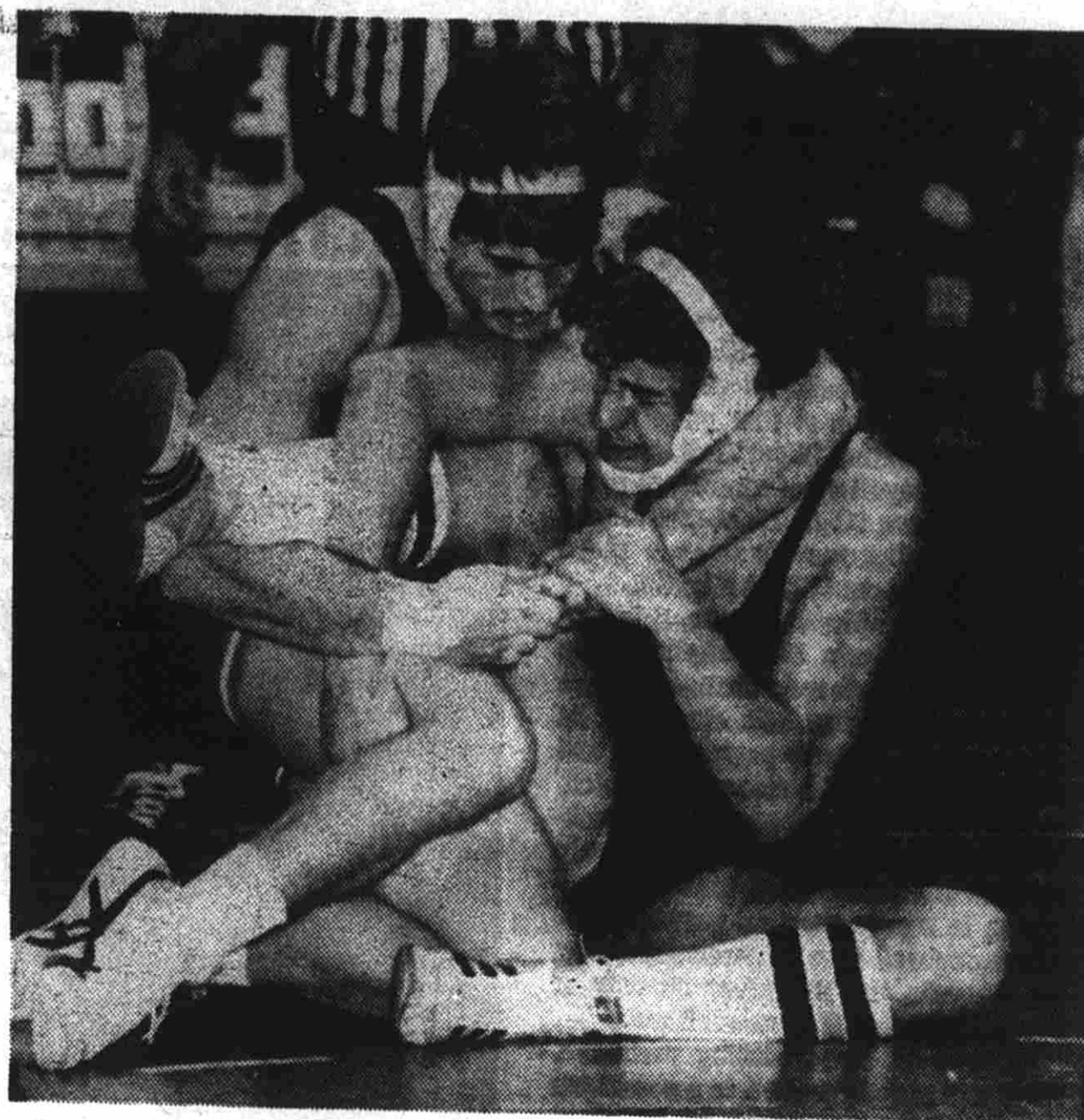
But then Hope had what Snyder called a "defensive break." The Britons' high scorer scored twice from inside, and the visitors took advantage of Hope turnovers to build their lead back up to 11 at 51-40. But the Dutch were far from beaten with 5 minutes left. Hanson and Foy hit a bucket and two freebies each, while Albion fell apart.

Then, Mary Schaap, having what Snyder termed her best game of the season, took over. She scored with under three minutes to go to shave Albion's lead to one. The Brits went back up 53-50, but fouled Schaap on the next play. The powerful sophomore hit both free throws, snared Albion's next missed shot, and deftly tossed in two more FT's, having been fouled. The hard fighting Dutch had roared into the lead with 1:41 left, 54-53.

"Chairman of the Board" Schaap hauled down a mighty 15 rebounds, along with 12 points. Foy hit 5 of 7 field goals and two freebies for 12, and added eight caroms; Pfeiffer also canned 12. Hanson's 10 markers included 6 of 7 free throws.

Two Albion free throws, however, gave them back the lead. In the final minute, each team turned the ball over; and after Hanson missed a shot, Albion blew a one-on-one opportunity. With :19 left, the Dutch set up a lay-up play, and although it was missed, the Brits knocked the ball out of bounds, giving the Dutch the ball under the basket with :05 left. Lynn Beelen was fouled on an ensuing shot, but couldn't convert from the charity stripe and Albion escaped the Dow Center with a victory.

The Dutch hoped to halt their five-game skid at Adrian last night. They'll travel to Kalamazoo Saturday, then return home to host Calvin Tuesday.



Co-captain Pete White grapples with one of 4 opponents he defeated during the GLCA wrestling tournament Friday. (photo by Randy Warren.)

(continued from p. 6)

school year (the once-famed Durfee-Zwemer War).

The antics of Zwemer's residents lead to front-page recognition in the Holland Sentinel because they bombarded the Pine Grove with toilet paper on October 31, 1978. The most memorable times, however, were during Zwemer Awareness Week. "We knew we were going to be the last ones there; we wanted to go out in flying colors and wanted everyone to remember Zwemer," Rich Osterhout said. The breakfast of champions and the Zwemer sun-fest were some of the "events" of the week, which culminated in the unforgettable Zwemer pig-roast held off-campus in the middle of April, 1979.

## Zwemer

"When I came back to campus over the summer ('79) and saw it (Zwemer) being torn down, I almost cried," Osterhout said.

Some of the freshmen who lived in Zwemer Hall never returned to Hope. Those who came back their sophomore year formed pockets of residence in places like Emersonian or Kollen. But living apart from Zwemer was not the same.

All that remains of Zwemer today is a couple of photographs, a few faded commemorative T-shirts and the cornerstone, now implanted in the new Cook center. But for the select guys of the class of '82, we are the last to leave Hope's campus with the unforgettable memories of Zwemer. Spera in Zoo.

## Intramural Extravaganza

by James Shields

Where do groups like "The Hosers", "Yo Boss", "Brick Layers", and "W-W's" congregate on a Saturday night? At the Dow Center, of course. These groups, and many like them, were involved in the latest I.M. extravaganza, a 3-on-3 double elimination basketball tournament.

The teams were divided into two brackets, those who can play basketball and those who try. Because of the format of the tournament, it was important to remain in the winner's bracket as long as possible. Teams which lost in the first round were forced to play as many as seven games to reach the finals. As a

result of this rigorous schedule no team from the loser's bracket was able to win either division.

In Division B, "Jumbos", composed of Dave VanNoord, Jeff Brueck, and Eric Frank defeated "Magic" manned by Rick Kleiman, Kevin Toren, and Keith VerHoeven. Division A was conquered by Dave Broersma, Mark Thompson, and Bob Constant, the "Go-Nads", who beat Tom Kragt, Bob Bieri, and Dan Rink in a physical match-up.

The I.M. Committee thanks all those who participated and made this event a success.

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## Sports

## Men's Basketball Continues Winning Streak

by Jim Goorhouse

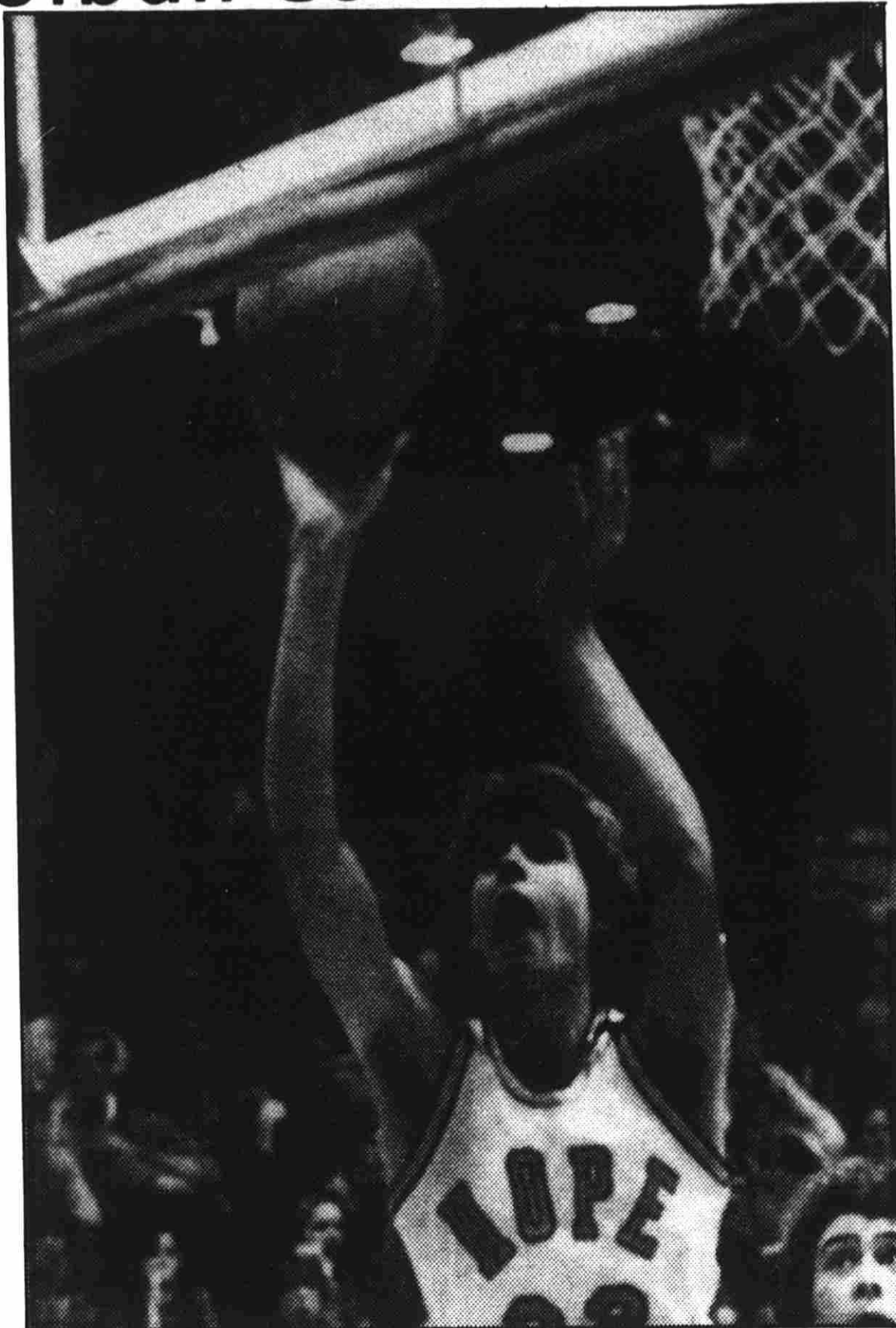
Hope College snuck by Kalamazoo 50-49, adding to its winning streak and gaining sole possession of first place in the MIAA by defeating Olivet 71-56, and last Saturday enjoyed a non-conference romp over Concordia, 111-72. These wins should solidify the Dutchmen's seventh place ranking in the latest NCAA III polls.

To be a championship team, it is said that you must win even when playing below par. If this is truly the case, Hope's destiny must be that of a champion, as they survived a shaky performance last Monday to defeat Kalamazoo. The Dutch, playing their third game in six days, looked tired throughout the contest and were never able to put the Hornets away, largely due to a poor shooting performance. Averaging well over 50 percent shooting for the year, the Dutchmen hit only 43 percent from the field against Kazoo.

In spite of these scoring problems, Hope still maintained a 3 to 5 point lead throughout the first half and led 29-26 at the break. Fatigue then surfaced, however, and it looked as if the Dutch would suffer their first league defeat as the Hornets passed Hope and opened up a 5-point lead with little time remaining. It was then that Scott Benson took over, hitting a reverse layup to cut the deficit to one and, after a key block by Jeff Heerdt, an 18-foot jumper to forge a one point lead. Kalamazoo had one last chance to triumph, but missed two shots in the last five seconds to ensure the Dutchmen's victory.

Todd Schuiling led Hope in scoring with 12 points and Benson added 10. They were the only players to reach double figures for the Dutch.

Last Wednesday saw a battle of undefeateds at the Civic Center and Hope



again rose to the occasion, using a strong second half to defeat Olivet.

The Comets started quickly, using the scoring of forward Kerry Sarden to build a seven point bulge. Again, the Dutch were shooting poorly and looked for leadership from Benson. He responded with flying colors, hitting three consecutive jumpers midway through the first half and a layup at the buzzer to give Hope its first lead of the game, 30-29.

In the second half, it was Benson's fellow co-captain, Matt Neil, who took control of the game, dominating both boards while also chipping in with 8 points. The Dutch steadily pulled away in the final 20 minutes, using their running game to produce many easy buckets. Another key to this surge was the improved defense on Sarden, who was held to 5 points after scoring 15 in the first half.

Heerdt led the Dutch scoring with 16, Benson garnered 13 and Schuiling and Neil added 11 each. In addition, Neil brought down 18 rebounds, a career high, to lead the Dutch to a 50-28 advantage on the boards. An added bonus was the play of freshman Chip Henry, who came off the bench to contribute a solid performance.

Last Saturday, Hope hosted an outmanned Concordia team. The Dutch got out to a quick lead and substituted freely throughout the game. Everyone scored, with seven men in double figures. The highlight of the game occurred with about five minutes to go, when Duane Carpenter brought the crowd to its feet with a thundering dunk off a fast break.

Hope hosted Alma last night and concludes their home stand Saturday against Adrian.

## Swim Team Defeated by Kazoo

The Hope men's swim team is still looking for their first win of the season after they matched up last week with one league and one non-league opponent. On Wednesday, Feb. 3 the swimming Dutchmen fell to Valparaiso of Illinois by a score of 65-46 and against the experienced defending champions of Kalamazoo (on Saturday) the score ended with a 77-34 Hope defeat.

The Kazoo dual featured two freshman standouts, Jay Little and Tim Dykema. Little copped both of his events in the 50

and 1000 yard freestyle. Respectively, the times posted for Little were 5:02.827 and 10:30.049.

Dykema also held the two first place finishes in the 200 (1:49.94) and 100 yard freestyle (:51.10).

Because of the loss of Roy Davis to injuries, the Dutch were set back by a maximum total of 16 points. The diver hopes to return to action some time this week.

Both the men and women's teams will face the Alma Britons as Hope will travel there next Wednesday.

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pounds) had his hand raised twice for forfeit victories.

Single winners for the blue and orange numbered four. Tim Mindling won a 7-2 match, then came out of a very exciting and straining bout with a 12-12 tie (both at 177 pounds). George Harper won a close 190 pound match 11-10. Tom Hicks had a 4:10 pin to his credit at 150 pounds. Also at 150 pounds a 14-3 victory was recorded by Chris Mathews.

Coach DeHorn wants to pay special tribute to their unmentioned 142 pound wrestler who instructed the team's safe arrival back home.

Last night, conference rival Olivet was on the wrestling team's hit list. Tomorrow they travel to Wheaton Illinois for the illustrious two-day tournament which is held there annually. This tournament is visited by some of the finest teams in the area of Chicago. Adrian comes to Holland next Wednesday and the conference meet will be held a week from this Saturday in...

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Richardson invited all who are interested to visit the new facility. An open house is being planned for the near future.

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ran 800 miles from Chicago to Washington, D.C., to call national attention to the problem of world hunger. He is also a strong opponent of nuclear power.

"The real champion," according to Gregory, "is the man who has risen to the crest of life's highest purpose—singular and complete devotion to serving one's fellow man." Gregory has dedicated his diverse talents to pursuing that goal by helping people understand each other.

Now one of the most sought-after speakers on America's college campuses, Gregory says he might run against Senator Ted Kennedy in the next election.

Gregory's Feb. 16 appearance, as well as Bond's lecture, is sponsored by Adrian College's Afro-American Student Union.

## Lecture

## Classifieds

Welcome home, Jon! Lustfully yours, cluster 1-5.

Miss Turtle, I do! accept the honor of being your Valentine. --Mr. Froglegs.

Dear Bonus Companion: Hey Kiddo, Toots, Cutie... I'm thinking about you. Think back on October with Thoreau, canoeing through the ice, walking to the island, Memorial Day, historical markers all across the state, the famous sandwich-making routine (Miracle Whip is a must!), the GP's, picnics, PI in the summer, "Hard Times," no PDA (I'm glad we're beyond that!), three New Year's Eves in a row (rrrrrrr!!). I'm looking forward to the times to come. And remember, if you ever have a bad day, just "Cheer Up." It can change a lot of things. Chill the wine or the Mic-Lite, OK? Have a Happy Valentine's Day! Love you, YGAF.

Dear Slugger: Happy Valentine's Day. Love ya! Ralphie.

Dear V.V. Hall-I love you all! Happy Valentine's Day and happy break. Love, me.

Hello Generics!!

Not in a million years, right Lynn? Don't believe her!

Happy Valentine's Day Tris, Barb, Joan, Lynn, Jaye, Meg, and Mary Kate! Hope to see you soon. Why don't you stop over sometime? The walk would do you some good. Take care of yourselves, and her too!

Will do typing in my home. Reasonable rates. CALL AFTER 5:30, 396-1672.

ATTENTION: ALL BITHEADS AND LITTLE BYTES. Gordie is lookin' for a student who don't get confused by double negatives. Does ya'll know 'bout EBCDIC, CPU, CRT, FEP, and JCL's? Cause there ain't no reason not to. Let Gordie show you the wonderful world of computers.

Byte a bit off the bullet and join Gordie in the afternoon (Phys-Math). Ya'll come n' see now, ya hear?

Miss Turtle, Swim on over to my pad this weekend. --J. Frog.

Hey Mandeville-"Confucious says males with forked tongues are spineless." Is this true?

Mandeville-Hope College wants to know what goes on inside those cracked walls! (We'll never tell--"Our lips are sealed!!")

Happy Valentine's Day to my favorite Jello man. Love, Yana.

If paper writing isn't your forte, visit the Academic Skills Center. We work with all kinds of problems: organization, mechanics, style and content. Call 2132 for an appointment.

FOUND: Pair of glasses in men's room in basement of DeWitt. Please ask at Anchor office.

You haven't read anything until you've read the stuff "MOM" hands out. Most recently our soap-star buff MOM has been enlightening us on a most revealing level. Educating your children is a wonderful thing. We love you. MOM. What's next?

To my twilight field runner and brook wader, thanks for ignoring the posted signs. Please forgive the passing showers and beware of mossy rocks. I love you. I really, really do!

Trying to get your act together? Come to the I.C.E. new plays auditions! Thursday and Friday, Feb. 18th and 19th, 6:30 and 8:00 p.m. That's right after Winter Break! Auditions will be held down in the Studio Theatre. So get you crackers down there!!!

Yamaha CP10 electric piano--excellent condition. Farfisa "BIG" Amplifier and Speaker. Will sell together or separately. Call 396-1697.